K.k. King

Q.q. Queene

K.k. King

Q.q. Queene

CAROLUS II. D:G: MAGNÆ BRITANIÆ, FR: & HIB: REX.

Guil: Faythorne sculp:

BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA

His MAJESTY'S PEDIGREE,

From the

Saxon, Dane, Norman, and Scottish Line;

With an exact Genealogy Deliniated by their distinct Families.

A Work fitting the Memory for Discourse.

By *G. Flemming*, M. A.

Lucan

BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA

LONDON,
Printed for *Tho. Rooks* at the *Lamb* and *Ink-bottle* at the *East* end of S. *Paul's* near S. *Austin's* gate, 1664.

Where also is made and sold the best Ink for Deeds and Records.

To the Right Honourable,

George,

Lord Viſcount

CASTLETON,

His much honoured Lord.

My Lord,

AMong many other choice paſſages of pleaſant Hiſtories, *Ælian* the Greek Hiſtorian hath this, That a certain

Musitian solacing himself with the melody of his musick wherein he was admirably skilful, it fortuned that the Treble-string of his Lute broke; but his good luck was to have it supplied again by a Grashopper, that leaping upon his instrument, gave her Note tuneable to that string that was wanting. In this our publick and unparalleld time of joy, if the Spheres of heaven could make musick to be heard by men upon the earth,

earth, God hath given us a ſeaſon of mirth fit for ſuch a melody; the Lord our God is with us, and the ſhout of a King is amongſt us; it is now a time neceſſary for every skilful and ſweet ſinger of *Iſrael*, to bring his Harp to compleat the muſick; if *I* come in but like this Muſitians Graſshopper, to contribute a Treble-ſtring, or what elſe might be more mean, it is glory enough for me; *I* am not nice to tune ſo well as *I*

can: He that can offer an Hecatomb, here is an Altar of thanksgiving worthy ſuch a ſacrifice; and *I* that have but one grain of frankincenſe, will fling on mine alſo, the beſt that I can do. I preſent to the World here a Genealogy of the *K*ings Sacred Majeſty, his Royal Deſcent from all the *K*ings that have ever reigned in this *I*ſland, whereby the people may perceive how properly, rightly, legally, and intirely He is their own,

own, whom they now thus joyfully receive; and I have annexed unto it a ſmall Tractate for explanation of the Stem-Royal, for the help of thoſe who are not verſed in things of this nature; together with other obſervations and applications of ſuch things that I thought needful.

Theſe I here preſume to dedicate to your Honours Patronage, which I humbly beg that you would pleaſe benignly to accept

of, and pardon my boldneſs. Though I be a ſtranger to your Perſon, yet truly my Lord I muſt needs ſay I am very well acquainted with your worth; *nemo fefellit omnes.*

A good name, ſaith *Solomon*, is like a precious oyntment, we may ſmell the fragrancy, though we never ſee the perſon that carrieth it about him; as the ſpices of *Arabia* are ſaid to be luſhiouſly redolent to thoſe that are diſtant from

from it ſome hundreds of miles: The honourable deportment of your ſelf hath juſtly made you conſpicuous and beloved over all our County of *Lincoln*, as appeared, when they ſo joyfully and numerouſly lately choſe you for one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament; and the ſweet ſent of this your noble worth, could not but come to me, though now aged and obſcure, & living in receſs and retirement; I muſt needs further

further be ſo bold as to challenge the relation to be your honours poor neighbour, in reſpect of ſome of your honours inheritances lying near us; and your late father of honourable memory, was (though I being but once in his company) pleaſed to honour me with affectionate and earneſt invitation to come unto his houſe, and be better known unto him; but he changed this life for a better, before I could have opportunity

to

to tender him my ſervice. Though what I have here done be but mean, your honours name in the frontiſpice will be my credit and encouragement further to ſerve you in any of my abilities, and to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Your honours humble ſervant,

Giles Fleming.

Come

COme hither if you want a guide,
To shew you whom ye should obey;
Look on this Stem, and see descry'd,
To whom of right belongs the sway.
If from your Fathers ye possess
That Land you rightly call your own,
By the same Law ye must confess
That unto Charles belongs the Throne;
And if a thousand years make good
A title to the English Crown,
Longer then so his Race hath stood;
Then how can subjects put him down?
Who art thou that within this Land,
Dost challenge either birth or place?
Look here, and thou shalt understand
Who 'tis that dignifies thy Race.
Art thou a Norman Noble Peer,
And from them drawst thy high descent?
Plantagenet, I present thee here
Thy Lineages chief Ornament.
Stout Saxon, with thy crooked Sword
If that thou say, Shew me my King;
Take it upon a Scholars word,
King Edgars Heir to thee I bring.

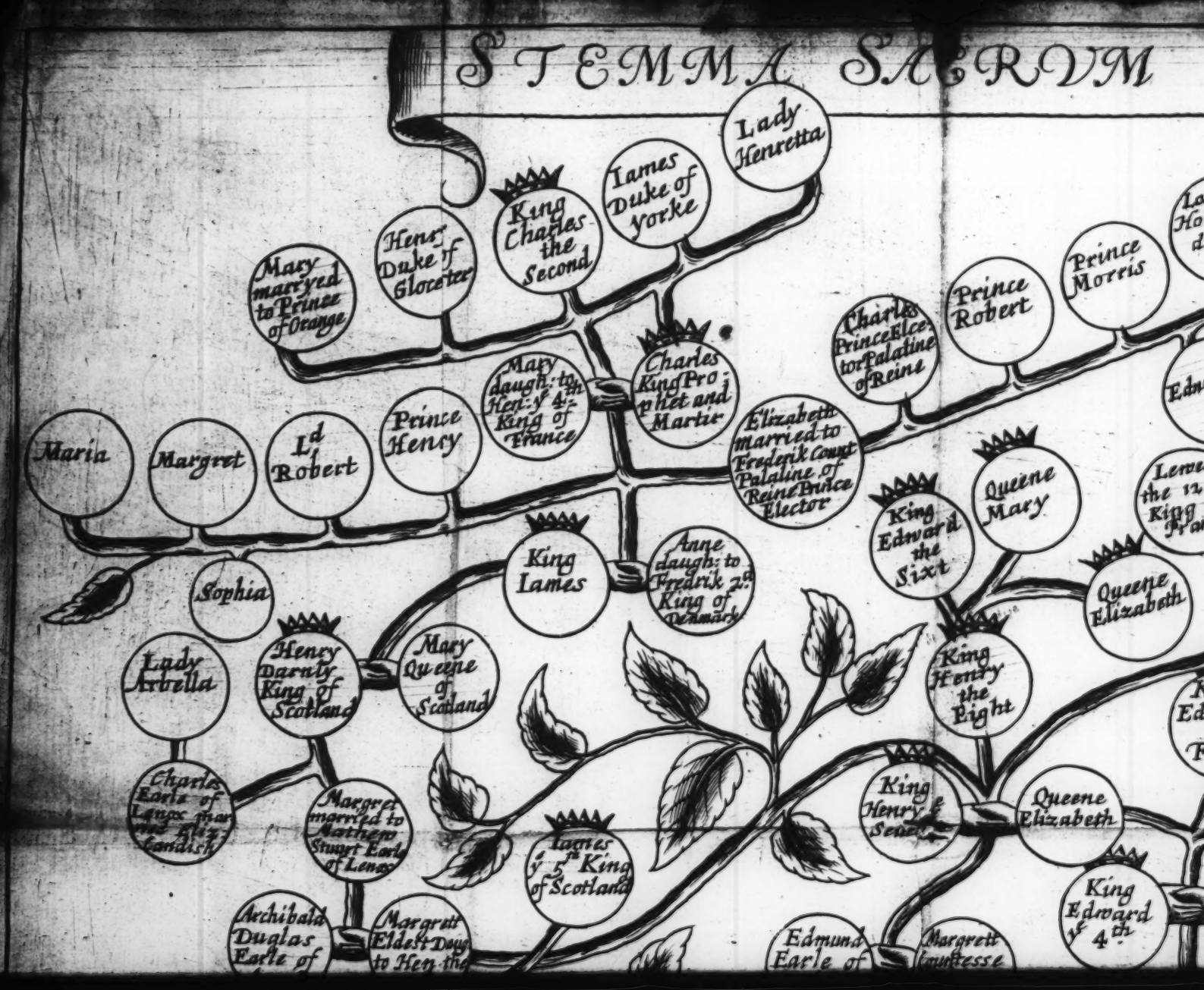
If

If thou say'st, Bold and Bonny, Scot,
I ne're had King, but was mine own:
A Steward's here thy happy lot,
The lawful Heir of Calidon.
Rich ancient, Yeoman born in Kent,
If that thou cry'st A Dane *for me,*
Canutus *blood I here present,*
The Heir to Denmarks *Majesty.*
Old Brittane *who in Lyrick verse*
Sangst of so many Kings of Yore,
Tuders *Blood-*Royal *I rehersse,*
Of whom thy Bards sang long before.

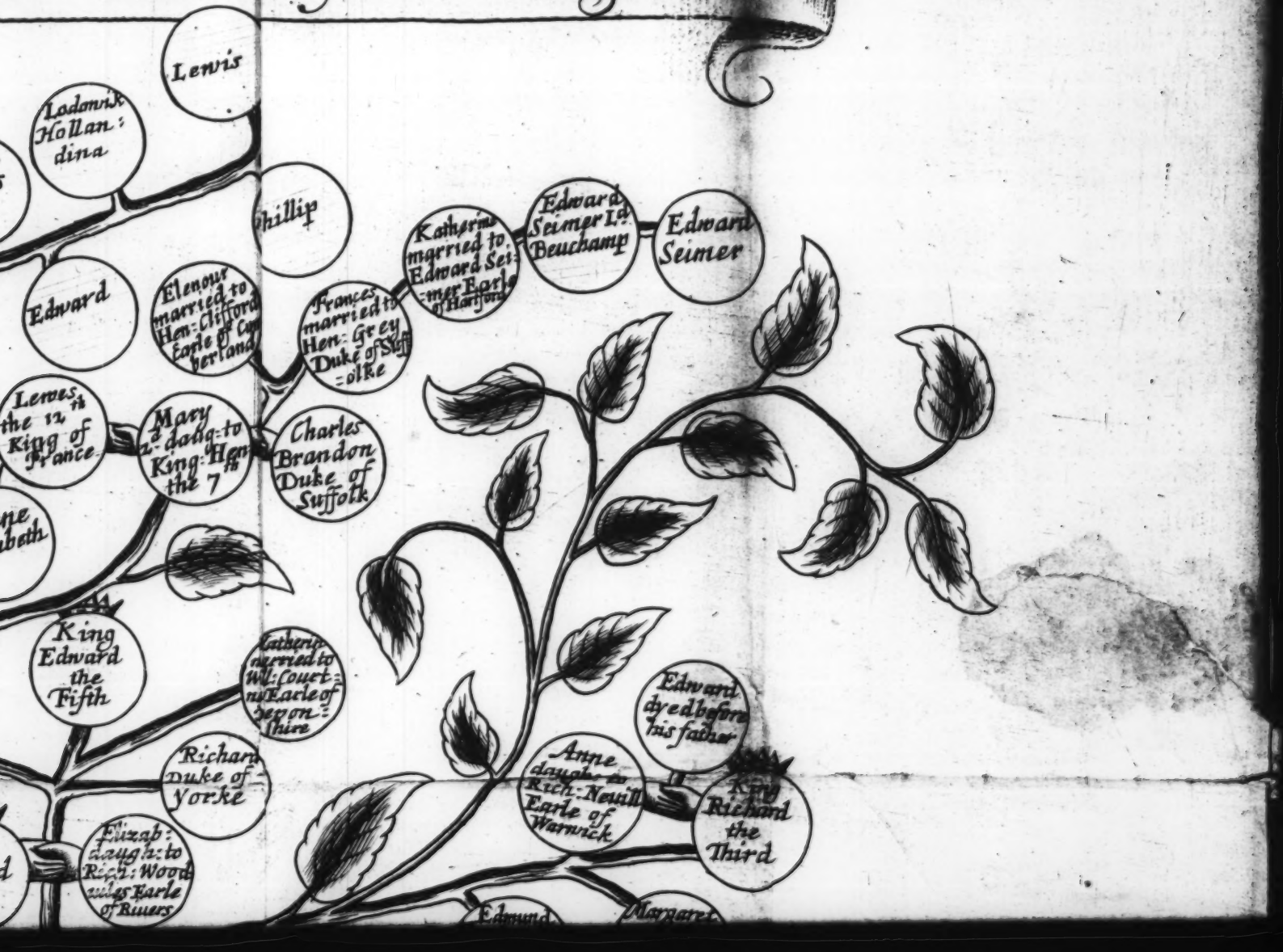
Stemma

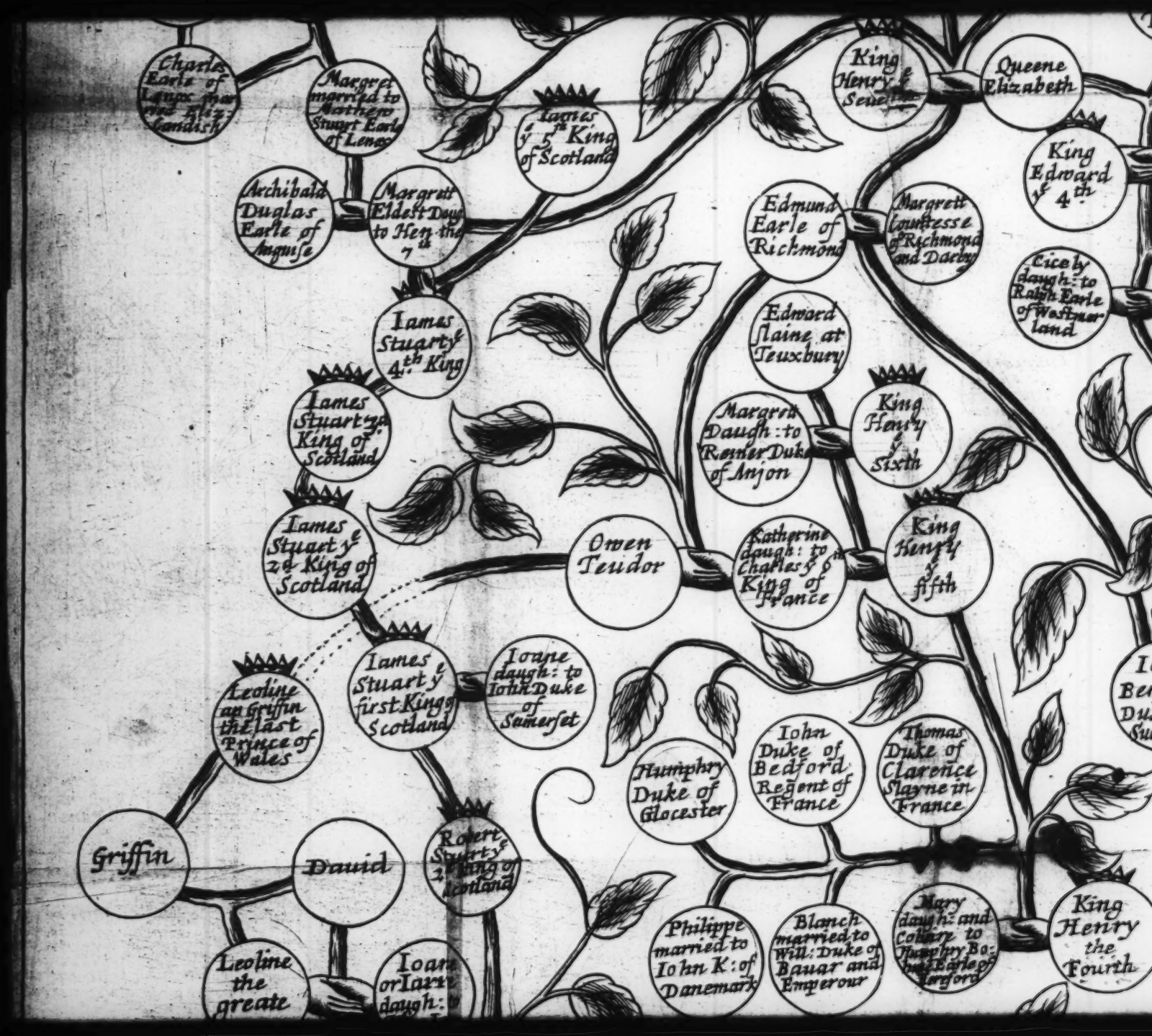
If

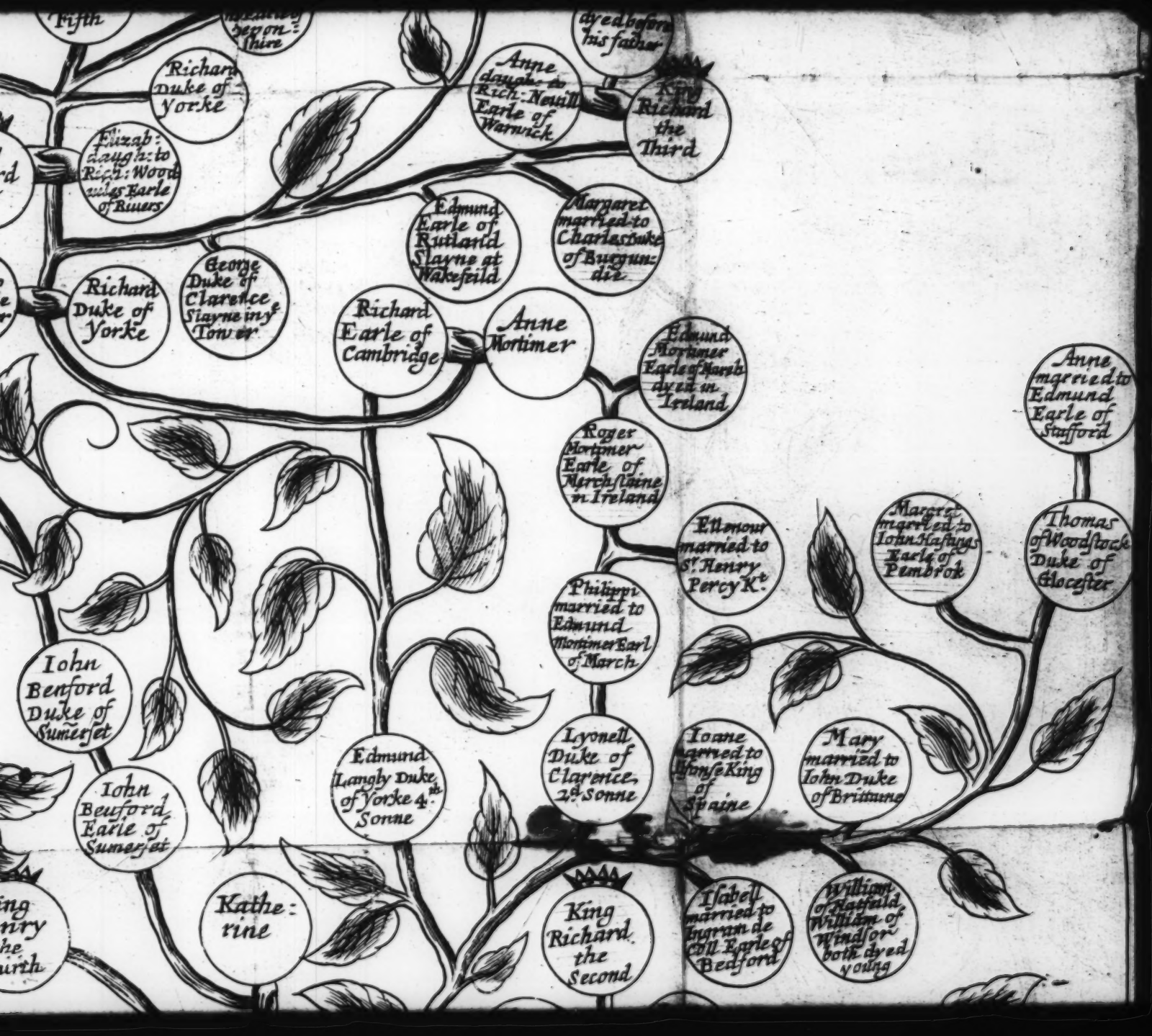
STEMMA SACRVM

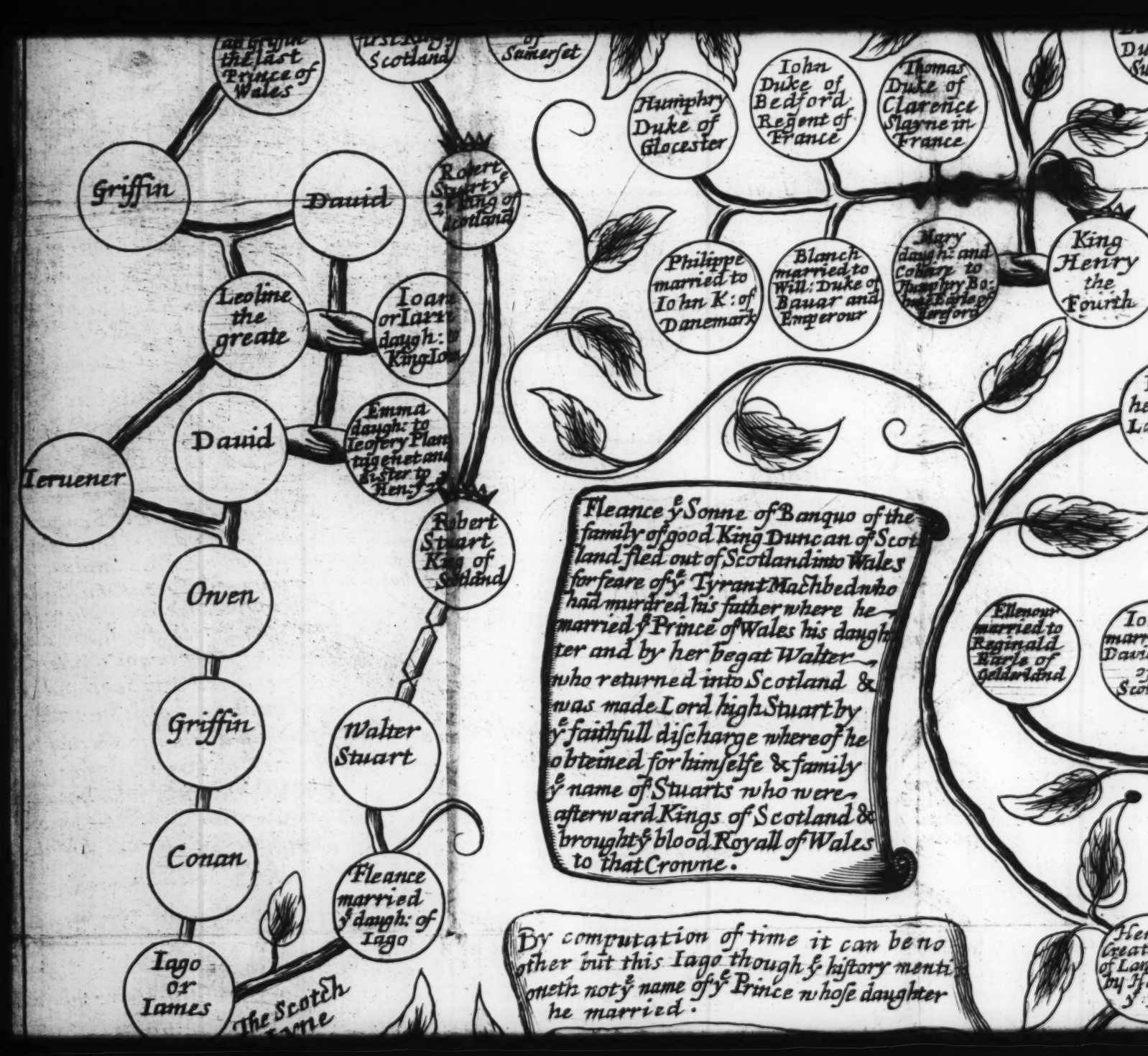


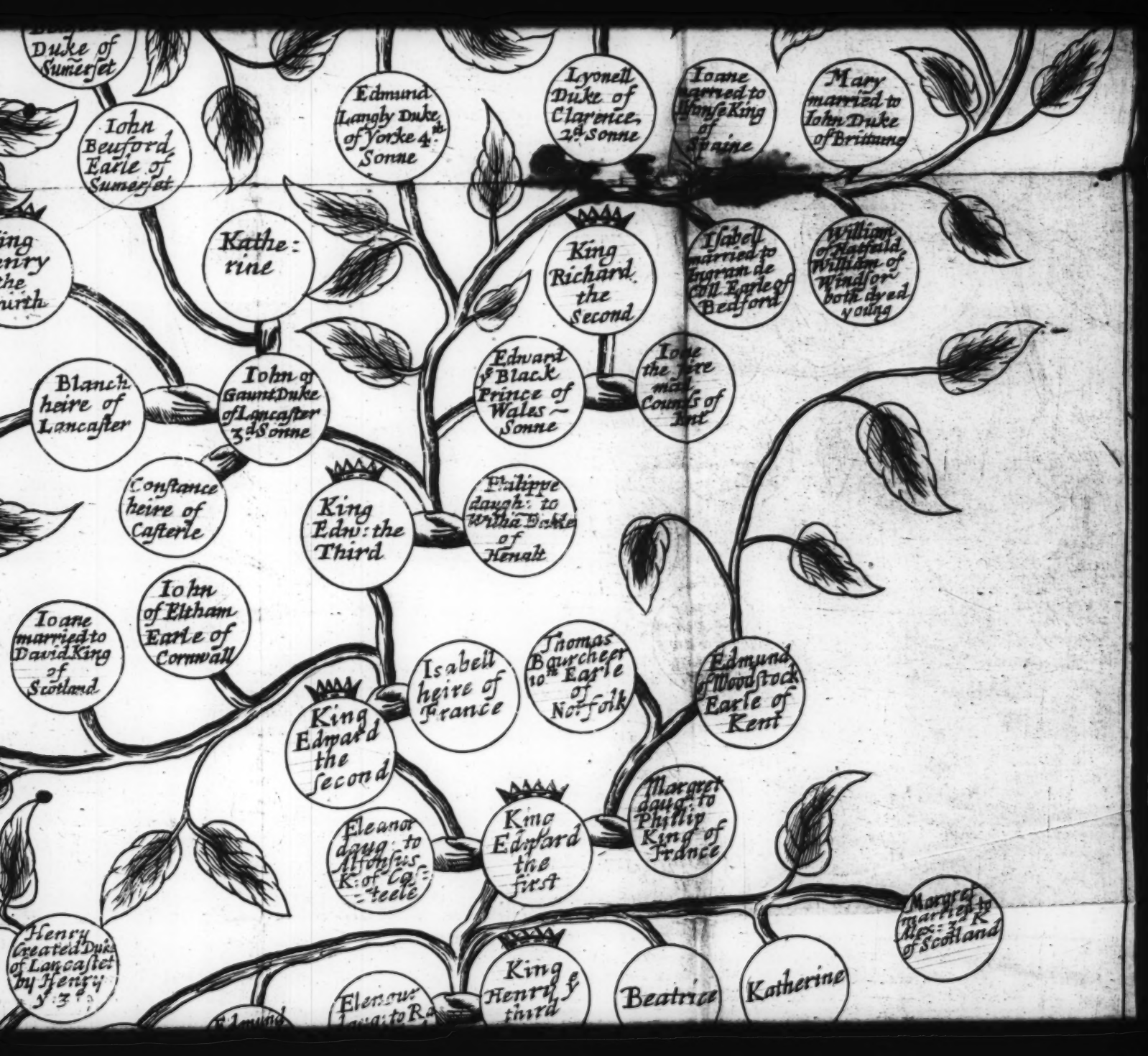
The Loyall Progeni

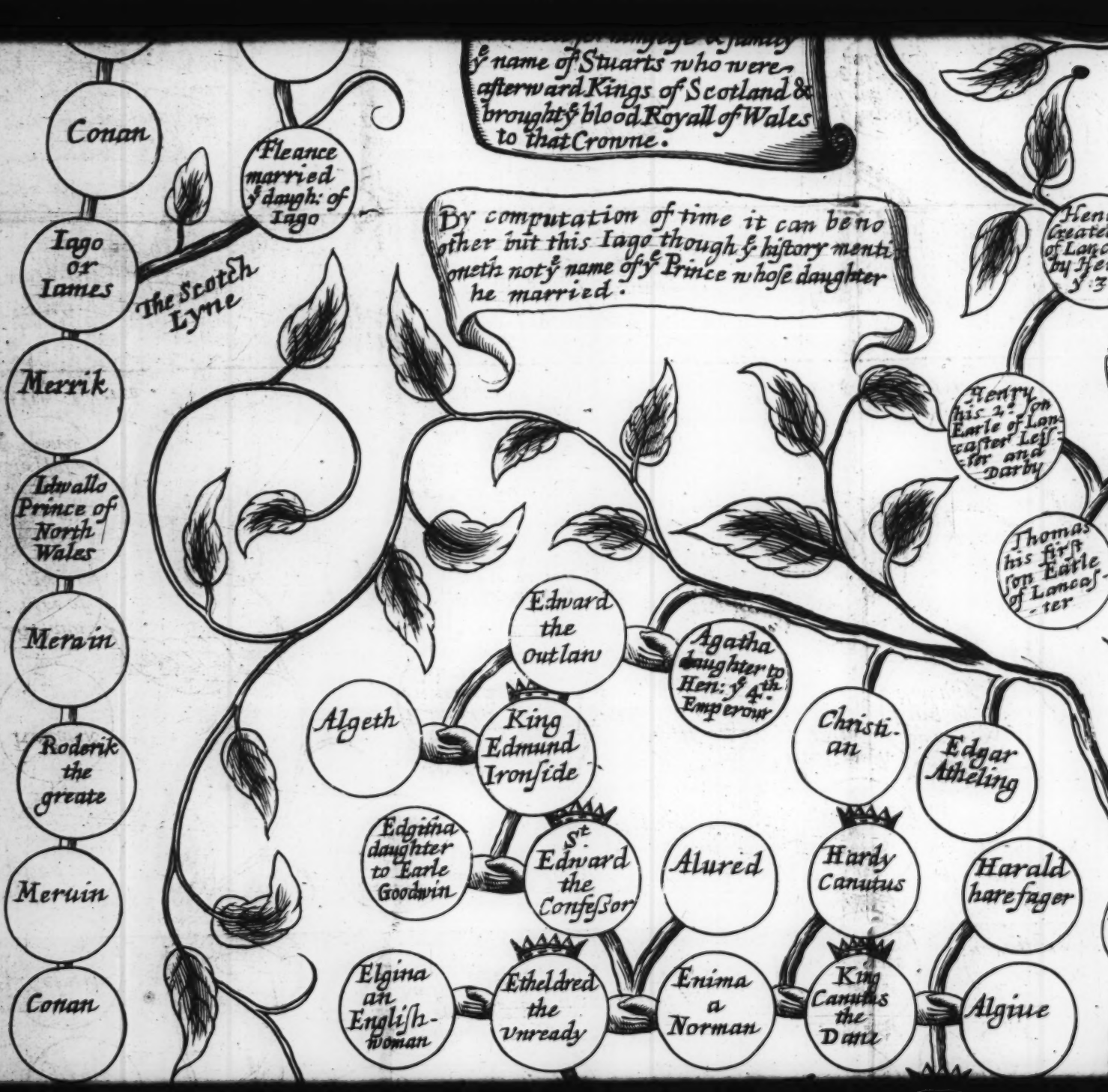


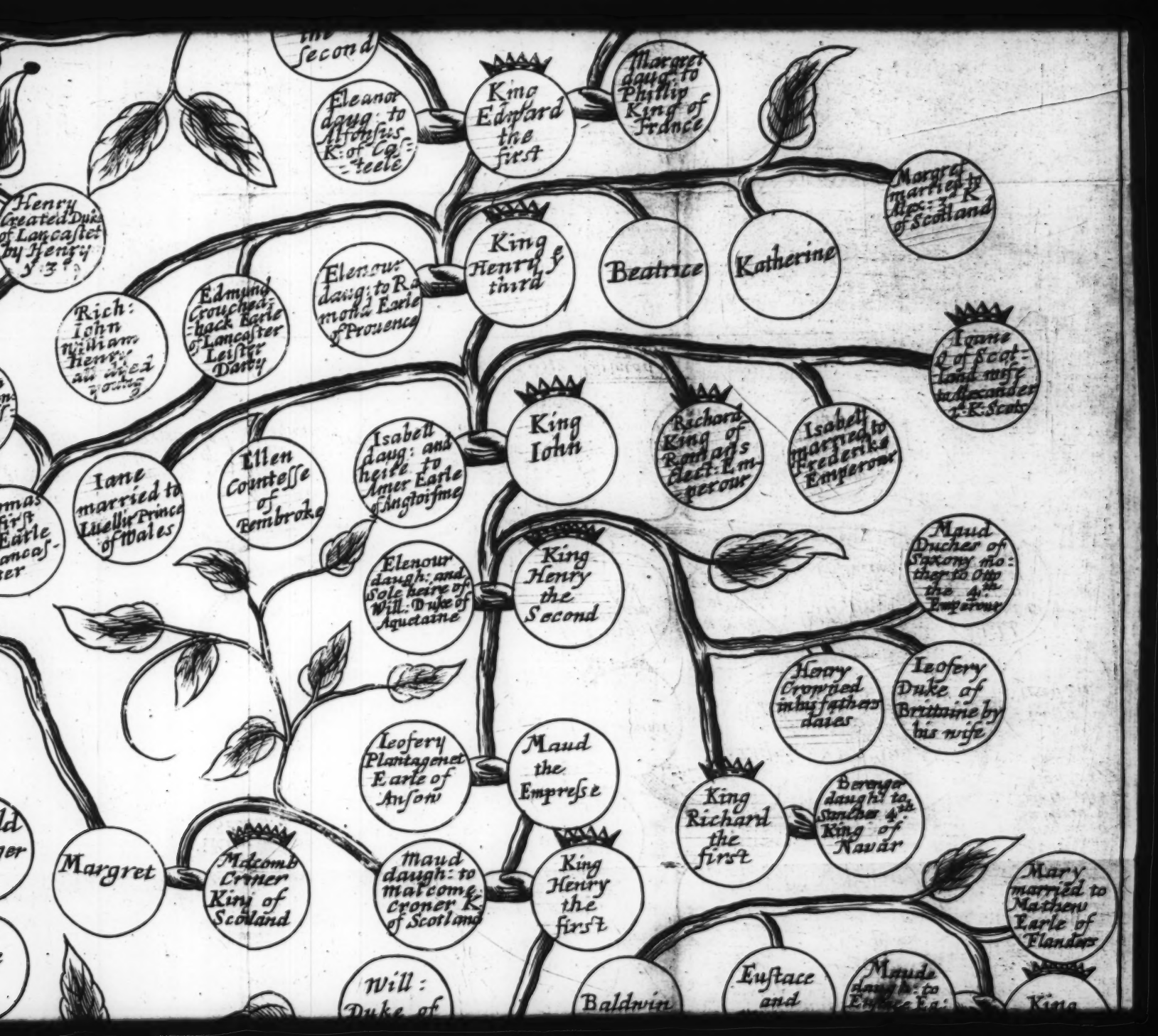

Charles Earle of Lenox married Eliz: Candish
Margret married to Mathew Stuart Earle of Lenox
Iames ye 5th King of Scotland
King Henry ye Seuenth
Queene Elizabeth
King Edward ye 4th
Archibald Duglas Earle of Anguise
Margrett Eldest Daugh to Hen the 7th
Edmund Earle of Richmond
Margrett Countesse of Richmond and Darby
Cicely daugh: to Ralph Earle of Westmerland
Iames Stuart ye 4th King
Edward slaine at Teuxbury
Iames Stuart 3d King of Scotland
Margrett Daugh: to Reiner Duke of Anjou
King Henry ye Sixth
Iames Stuart ye 2d King of Scotland
Owen Teudor
Katherine daugh: to Charles ye 6th King of France
King Henry ye fifth
Iames Stuart ye first King of Scotland
Ioane daugh: to Iohn Duke of Sumerset
Leoline ap Griffin the last Prince of Wales
Humphry Duke of Glocester
Iohn Duke of Bedford Regent of France
Thomas Duke of Clarence Slayne in France
Griffin
Dauid
Robert Stuart ye 2d King of Scotland
Philippe married to Iohn K: of Danemark
Blanch married to Will: Duke of Bauar and Emperour
Mary daugh: and Coheire to Humphry Bo: hune Earle of Hereford
King Henry the Fourth
Leoline the greate
Ioane or Iarre daugh:

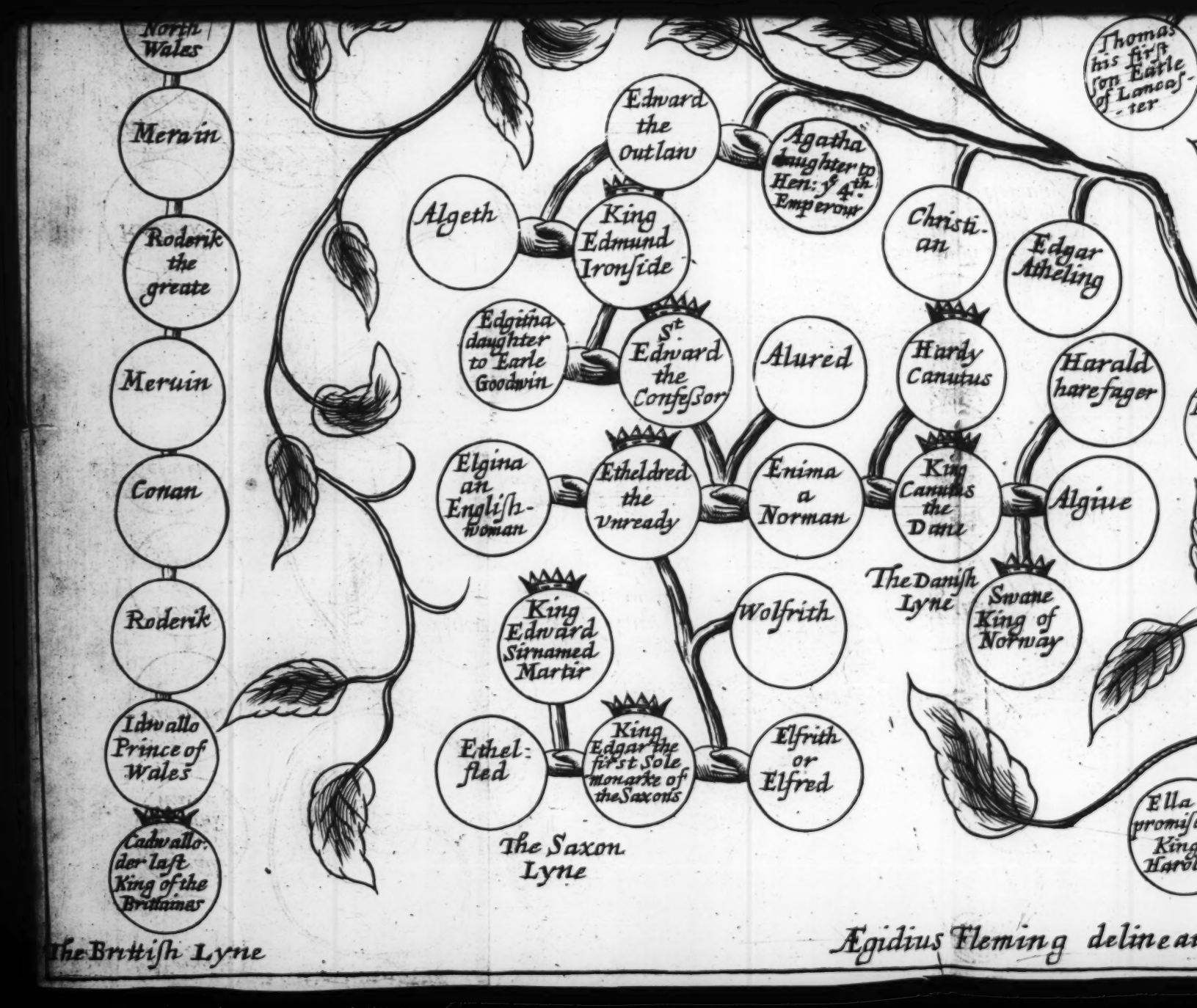

Richard Duke of Yorke
Elizab: daugh: to Rich: Woodvilles Earle of Riuers
Richard Duke of Yorke
George Duke of Clarence Slayne in ye Tower
Edmund Earle of Rutland Slayne at Wakefeild
Anne daugh: to Rich: Neuill Earle of Warwick
dyed before his father
King Richard the Third
Margaret married to Charles duke of Burgundie
Richard Earle of Cambridge
Anne Mortimer
Edmund Mortimer Earle of March dyed in Ireland
Roger Mortimer Earle of March slaine in Ireland
Philippi married to Edmund Mortimer Earl of March
Anne married to Edmund Earle of Stafford
Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Glocester
Margret married to John Hastings Earle of Pembrok
Ellenour married to Sr Henry Percy Kt
John Benford Duke of Sumerset
John Beuford Earle of Sumerset
Edmund Langly Duke of Yorke 4th Sonne
Lyonell Duke of Clarence, 2d Sonne
Ioane married to Ionse King of Spaine
Mary married to John Duke of Brittaine
Katherine
King Richard the Second
Isabell married to Ingram de Coll Earle of Bedford
William of Hatfeild William of Windsor both dyed young

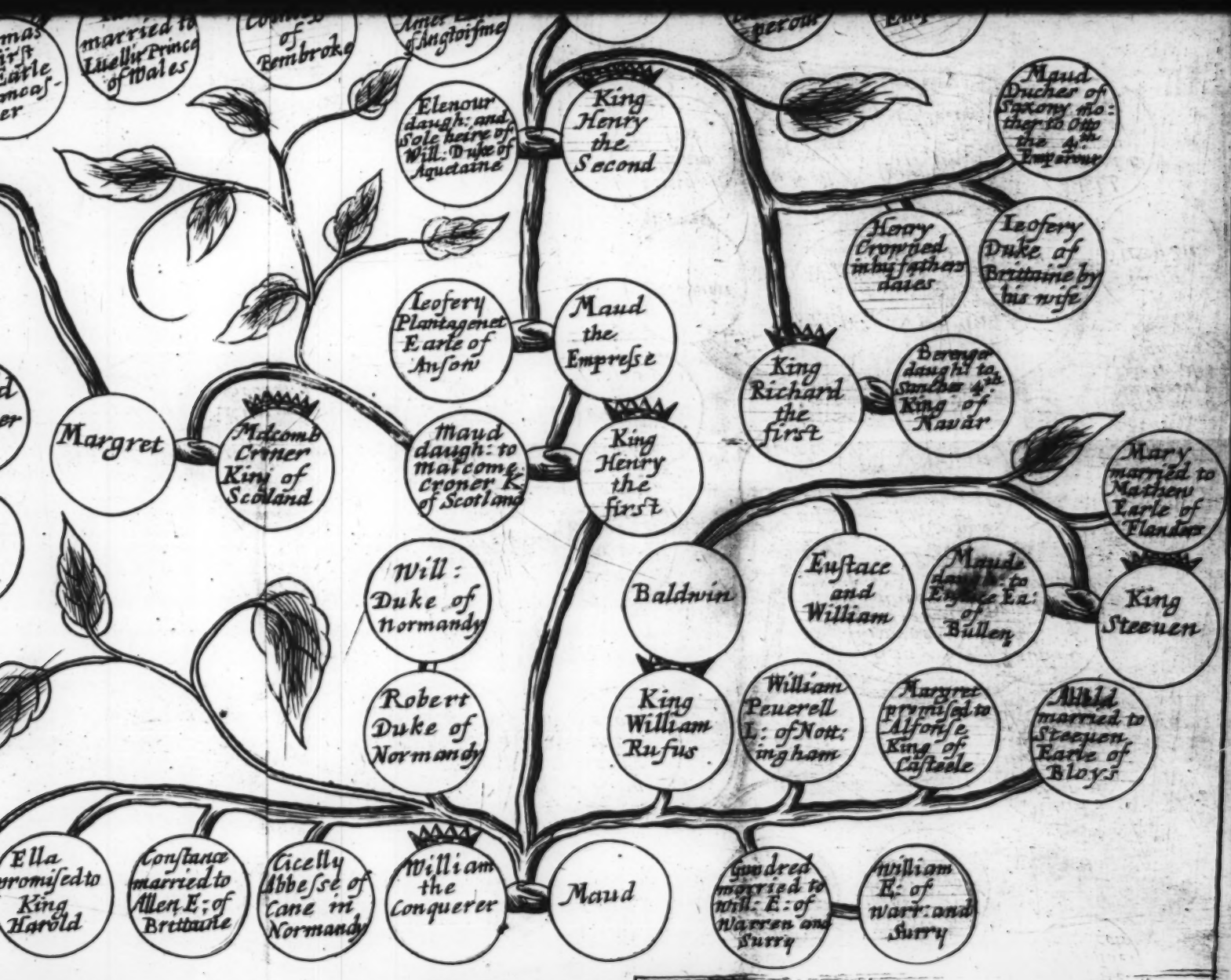

the last Prince of Wales
Griffin
Dauid
Robert Stuart 2 King of Scotland
Leoline the greate
Ioan or Iane daugh: to King Iohn
Dauid
Emma daugh: to Geofery Plantagenet and sister to Hen: 2
Ieruener
Robert Stuart King of Scotland
Owen
Griffin
Walter Stuart
Conan
Fleance married ye daugh: of Iago
Iago or Iames
The Scotch
Humphry Duke of Glocester
Iohn Duke of Bedford Regent of France
Thomas Duke of Clarence Slayne in France
Philippe married to Iohn K: of Denemark
Blanch married to Will: Duke of Bauar and Emperour
Mary daugh: and coheire to Humphry Bohun Earle of Hereford
King Henry the Fourth
Ellenour married to Reginald Earle of Gelderland
Fleance ye Sonne of Banquo of the family of good King Duncan of Scotland fled out of Scotland into Wales for feare of ye Tyrant Machbed who had murdred his father where he married ye Prince of Wales his daughter and by her begat Walter who returned into Scotland & was made Lord high Stuart by ye faithfull discharge whereof he obteined for himselfe & family ye name of Stuarts who were afterward Kings of Scotland & brought ye blood Royall of Wales to that Cronne.
By computation of time it can be no other but this Iago though ye history mentioneth not ye name of ye Prince whose daughter he married.


Duke of Sumerset
John Beufford Earle of Sumerset
Edmund Langly Duke of Yorke 4th Sonne
Lyonell Duke of Clarence 2d Sonne
Ioane married to Ihonse King of Spaine
Mary married to John Duke of Brittaine
Kathe: rine
King Richard the Second
Isabell married to Ingram de Coll Earle of Bedford
William of Hatfeild William of Windsor both dyed young
Blanch heire of Lancaster
John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster 3d Sonne
Edward ye Black Prince of Wales Sonne
Ioane the fayre maid Countes of Kent
Constance heire of Casterle
King Edw: the Third
Philippe daugh: to Wilha Duke of Henalt
John of Eltham Earle of Cornwall
Ioane married to David King of Scotland
Isabell heire of France
Thomas Bourcheer 10th Earle of Norfolk
Edmund of Woodstock Earle of Kent
King Edward the second
Margret daug: to Phillip King of France
Eleanor daug: to Alfonsus K: of Cas: teele
King Edward the first
Henry Created Duke of Lancaster by Henry ye 3d
King Henry ye third
Beatrice
Katherine
Margret married to Alex: 3d K of Scotland


y name of Stuarts who were afterward Kings of Scotland & brought y blood Royall of Wales to that Crowne.
By computation of time it can be no other but this Iago though y history mentioneth not y name of y Prince whose daughter he married.
Conan
Fleance married y daugh: of Iago
Iago or Iames
The Scotch Lyne
Merrik
Idwallo Prince of North Wales
Merain
Roderik the greate
Meruin
Conan
Henry his 2d son Earle of Lancaster Leiss-ter and Darby
Thomas his first son Earle of Lancas-ter
Edward the outlaw
Agatha daughter to Hen: y 4th Emperour
Algeth
King Edmund Ironside
Christi-an
Edgar Atheling
Edgitha daughter to Earle Goodwin
St Edward the Confessor
Alured
Hardy Canutus
Harald harefager
Elgina an English-woman
Etheldred the Vnready
Enima a Norman
King Canutus the Dane
Algiue


Eleanor daug: to Alfonsus K: of Caſteele
King Edward the first
Margret daug: to Phillip King of France
Margret married to Alex: 3d K of Scotland
Henry Created Duke of Lancaſter by Henry 3d
King Henry 3d third
Beatrice
Katherine
Rich: John William Henry
Edmund Crouchback Earle of Lancaſter Leiſter Derby
Elenour daug: to Raymond Earle of Prouence
Iane Q of Scotland wife to Alexander 2d K: Scots
King Iohn
Richard King of Romans elect: Emperour
Isabell married to Frederike Emperour
Iane married to Luellin Prince of Wales
Ellen Countesse of Pembroke
Isabell daug: and heire to Amer Earle of Angoiſme
Elenour daugh: and Sole heire of Will: Duke of Aquetaine
King Henry the Second
Maud Duches of Saxony mother to Otto the 4th Emperour
Henry Crowned in his fathers daies
Ieofery Duke of Brittaine by his wife
Ieofery Plantagenet Earle of Anſon
Maud the Empreſſe
King Richard the first
Berengr daugh: to Sancher 4th King of Navar
Margret
Malcomb Croner King of Scotland
Maud daugh: to Malcome Croner K: of Scotland
King Henry the first
Mary married to Mathew Earle of Flanders
Will: Duke of
Baldwin
Eustace and
Maude daugh: to
King


North Wales
Meruin
Roderik the greate
Meruin
Conan
Roderik
Idwallo Prince of Wales
Cadwallader last King of the Brittaines
The Brittish Lyne
Edward the Outlaw
Agatha daughter to Hen: y 4th Emperour
Algeth
King Edmund Ironside
Edgitha daughter to Earle Goodwin
St Edward the Confessor
Alured
Elgina an English-woman
Etheldred the Vnready
Enima a Norman
King Edward Sirnamed Martir
Wolfrith
Ethel: fled
King Edgar the first Sole monarke of the Saxons
Elfrith or Elfred
The Saxon Lyne
Thomas his first son Earle of Lancaster
Christian
Edgar Atheling
Hardy Canutus
Harald harefager
King Canutus the Dane
Algiue
The Danish Lyne
Swane King of Norway
Ella
Egidius Fleming delineat



married to Luellir Prince of Wales
of Pembroke
of Angloisme
Elenour daugh: and Sole heire of Will: Duke of Aquetaine
King Henry the Second
Maud Duches of Saxony mother to Otto the 4th Emperour
Henry Crowned in his fathers daies
Ieofery Duke of Brittaine by his wife
Ieofery Plantagenet Earle of Ansow
Maud the Empresse
King Richard the first
Berenger daugh: to Sanches 4th King of Navar
Margret
Malcomb Croner King of Scotland
Maud daugh: to Malcome Croner K. of Scotland
King Henry the first
Mary married to Mathew Earle of Flanders
Will: Duke of Normandy
Baldwin
Eustace and William
Maude daugh: to Eustace Ea: of Bullen
King Steeuen
Robert Duke of Normandy
King William Rufus
William Peuerell L: of Nottingham
Margret promised to Alfonse King of Casteele
married to Steeuen Earle of Bloys
Ella promised to King Harold
Constance married to Allen E: of Brittaine
Cicelly Abbesse of Cane in Normandy
William the Conquerer
Maud
Gundred married to Will: E: of Warren and Surry
William E: of Warr: and Surry
The Norman Lyne

STEMMA SACRUM,

The Royal Progeny.

Policrates King of *Samos* is celebrated in our Grecian Histories for the most fortunate of Princes that ever reigned in the world for some part of his life; yea, *Herodotus* reports of him, That he was of such an irresistible felicity, that on a time, he wilfully cast a gold Ring with a Jewel in it of inestimable value, and wonderful vertue, into the Sea, that he might say he had lost something in his dayes; yet see the good fortune of the man, within a small time after he found it (sayes he) in the belly of a Fish

that was ſerved up to his Table. Let this be truth if you will, or let it be a Fable, or Greek tradition, of which ſort indeed they have abundance ſet forth for Ornaments ſake.

But however it were, this I am ſure of, That never any *Policrates*, nor Prince, no nor People, neither were more conſpicuouſly attended by a conſtant courſe of felicity, than we the people of this Iſland, (once not unproperly, it was called *Inſula Fortunata*) were for above a Century of years together laſt paſt, till the beginning of theſe late diſtractions, according to the beſt Rule that *Machiavel* hath, *Tres boni principes miraculum conſtituunt in republica.*

And at the very *Achme* of thoſe happy dayes, God had beſtowed upon us a Jewel; yea, a precious Jewel; yea, (not the like again in every vertue and grace conſidered active and paſſive) hardly to be parallel'd in any Age of the World: I mean, our gracious and late

late Soveraign, King *CHARLES* of ſorrowful and heavenly memory: But we fooliſh and inconſiderate People, made wanton with the ſurfet of our own good fortune, (as it ſeemeth that *Policrates* was) wilfully caſt away this Jewel, and loſt it; *Mare mortuo*, in the dead Sea; nay, in a red Sea of Manly Engliſh blood, guſhing out for twenty years together.

Yet ſee *O ENGLAND*, and ſee thy happineſs at the preſent, and be more wiſe for the future.

By the bleſſing of Him that dwelt in the Buſh towards us, we have found this our precious Ring again, and God hath brought Him home again to our Doors, and very Tables, in the return of our gracious and moſt welcome Soveraign, King *CHARLES* the ſecond, the true Son and Heir of theſe His Fathers Crowns and Kingdoms; and the Image and true Character of His Vertues.

Let us Record it in our *Annales*, and

write up in Marble, the nine and twentieth day of *May*, was *Natalis Regis, & Natalis Regni*; the birth-day of the King, and the birth-day of the Kingdom; and let us forget all other *Epoche*'s of time.

What remarkable fatalities were there that ever fell amongst us, even from the beginning of our being a People, to this most happy day, that were not *Nugæ*, even Trifles to it, if compared with this.

Among all the judgements that God ever exercised us withall, Was there ever any like this? That for the space almost of twenty years, this Land should be without a King, and without a *Teraphim*? And among all the mercies that God ever shewed, not only to this, but to any other Kingdom in the world, was there ever any like this, that a Kingdom left utterly headless, and unmanned for so long a time as that; and floating like a ship upon the Surges, without either Mast or Tackle,

Pilot

Pilot or Helme; and which conduced more to the peril and the ruine of it, when it was in the time of its Naufrage, ſo often attempted to be ſteered by wilful and unskilful hands, who could not carry it the length of a furlong, before they did impinge themſelves, and the Veſſel, upon ſome new and worſe dangers; and ſuch a Bark neither in all that woful ſpace not to become the prey of Pyrates, or the wrack of the Ocean; but at laſt ſhould come ſafe and loaden home: So is it not as worthy of godly admiration and thankfulneſs, that this poor Nation thus deſolately left (which had from her beginning even to an houre continued in a ſucceſſive and hereditary Monarchy) ſhould not in the ſpace of ſuch a vaſt vacuity, not only be preſerved from Vaſſalage to our ambitious neighbours; but alſo to receive our own lawful Prince again, without the help of any other People that might engage us unto them, or without any blood ſhed

amongſt our ſelves; and our Prince Himſelf not corrupted with the contagion of any Forreign Aire; but to return pure out of *Sodom*, and a Proteſtant, according to the Profeſſion of the Bleſſed Church of *ENGLAND*, though forced to reſide from the firſt time that could begin any Maturition to his Judgement, even to this day, in thoſe places that oppugned it, both on the right hand, and on the left! The perils that He eſcaped were admirable; but the conſtancy that he continued in both towards God and us, are juſtly worthy of an higher *Hallelujah*.

It might eaſily be inſtanced, both from examples of our own and other Princes, how Kings in far leſs difficulties, and far ſhorter continuations of them, have proſtituted themſelves unto very unworthy conditions, and proffered the ſale of their People upon very cheap terms of baſe and abject ſervility.

But it is evident to all the World, who

who are not wilfully blinded, that our young gracious Soveraign hath given us already this *ſpecimen* both of His Vertue and Piety; that like the true Mother that ſtood before *Solomons* Tribunal, He was content to ſtand ſtill, and wait, and ſuffer; the intereſt that he had to his childe, to hang in ſuſpence till the στόργη, and natural affection that was in Him towards it, who could not endure to ſee it deſtroyed, clearly made it evident, that He was the true Parent.

Otherwiſe, How eaſily He might have abbreviated the bitter dayes of His Exile; and alſo how fully He might have ſatiated (if there had been in him that carnal gorge that is in too many in the World) the thirſt of His own revenge upon His implacable enemies, a ſhallow judgement may eaſily apprehend.

And what had then become of us all, if there had been the leaſt morſel in Him of that Vulgar Leaven. *Pereant-*

Amici, modo pereant Inimici; Hæc qui non videt, cæcus est; qui non laudat, invidus; qui non admiratur, stupidus.

Whatever unthankful men may cenſure of this, I know not; but moſt aſſuredly Almighty God for a juſt reward of this ſtill and quiet poſſeſſion of His ſoul in patience, gave Him this ſtill and quiet poſſeſſion of His Kingdoms without any forceable entrance.

Ariſton King of *Sparta* was a good King, and the delight of his People; only that which did allay the ſweetneſs of their comfort, was this, That he was without children; therefore out of their great deſire to have the Iſſue of ſo good a King to govern them after his death, they repaired to their Temples, and made many Votes to beg that their King might have a Son; at laſt he had one, and the People, becauſe that they conceived him to be the effect of their Oriſons, would needs give him a Name, and called him *Demaratus*, which

which signifieth, *Asked of God by the prayers of the People.* Assuredly He, nor no other could have more hearty and instant prayer, though happily from a people not so sinful, nor more longing and fervent desires and wishes, than this Prince of ours had offered for his re-enjoyment, for above twelve years together: It was Gods goodness that He should not come to us only in the midnight of our despairs, but also without any power but His own. That we might know him to be the immediate gift of God, and so receive him. I conceive therefore that it will now be a sutable endeavour, to shew to such as know it not, the just interest that he hath over us, and the near relation that we have every one of us unto Him, as the true fountain of mutual love between us both; and therefore the delineation of His Royal Genealogy, and illustration thereof, with some notes to help those that are not versed in our Chronicles, not to be improper.

It

It is both a command and a bleſſing that God giveth to *Iſrael*, *Deut*, 17.15. *That they take unto them a King of their Brethren*; in which (as in many other things) God in his Providence hath been as propitious to this Nation, as to any other Nation in the World, if not above them.

For though the changes in the Nation have been ſo frequent, and the people ſo divers, that have mingled themſelves in habitation, that we may rightly be called, as ſometimes we were, *Durum ſaxi genus*, ſuch an heap of ſundry ſtones, that we know not our own quarry, nor can we very well tell how to call our ſelves by our own names; yet this is worth our very amazement at Gods gracious diſpoſements, that in all the confluences of theſe ſundry Nations, the *Stem Royal* of thoſe that have come in, have ſtill fal'n in to mix themſelves with the Royalty of the former Inhabitants, that we have rather been enriched and encreaſed,

creaſed, than abſorbed by them, and this muſt make our Kings Rights clear to us, and us again right dear to them, when we conſider that He is bone of our bone, and fleſh of our fleſh, and all our ſhares ſo equal in Him, that if the conteſt ſhould ariſe, as once it did between *Iſrael* and *Judah*, concerning their intereſt in King *David*, no one could challenge more of Him than another: For this end I thought it good, and not unſeaſonable to revive again the delineation of the Originals, and Succeſſions of our Kings, that people may know the natural right and regality that they have over us, and behold their uninterrupted continuation, even from our firſt being a people, and be ſenſible of Gods ſpecial bleſſings in them, that we may not be debauch'd again, as we have been by wicked Impoſtors into rebellion and tumult, to our own ruine and confuſion.

Take therefore the diſtribution of the

the Nations, who have ſeated themſelves in this Iſland, as followeth; let them be thus diſtinguiſh'd.

1. *Aborigines.* 2. *Indigenæ.* 3 *Inquilini.*
4. *Victores.* 5. *Convenæ.* 6. *Advenæ.*

(So *Civilians* diſtinguiſh them.)

Fuller then theſe a Nation cannot be, and of the coalition of all theſe we do conſiſt, and are their generations.

1. *Aborigines*, or Natives, are ſuch as beyond all Monuments of time and record have inhabited a place, and are ſo called, either becauſe their beginning was coæval with the firſt inhabitation of the Land; or privatively, becauſe they cannot name their own Originals; ſuch were the people under *Latinus* and *Evander* before *Æneas* came amongſt them with his Trojans.

Theſe with us are the Ancient Brit-

tans,

tans, before whom we cannot account any people that dwelt here, nor they declare with any evidence of truth that they came from any other place hither; theſe a long while inhabited here by themſelves, and were a people valiant in Arms, and wonderfully devout and religious, till at laſt they were oppreſſed by the Saxons, and driven into thoſe Parts and Mountains that they do now inhabit; theſe in the very ruines of their condition fought right manfully, and continued under their own Kings a long while, when they had hardly any Kingdom; neither could all the ſeveral conqueſts made in this Land, ſo extinguiſh them, but they remained (like the Rechabits in *Iſrael*) a diſtinct people, and kept their language unto this day; certainly the moſt Ancient that is vernacular in the world; length of time, and inundations of their neighbouring people, rather wore out, than conquered their Kings and Princes, of whom there were many of great

great Name and Fame throughout the World; and have this dignity above others, that the first Christian King in the World was *Lucius*, King of *Brittane:* And the first Christian Roman Emperour, was *Constantine* the great, born, and reigning here in *Brittany*; God after a long while mercifully looked upon them, and to regain them an interest in the blood-royal, first joyned in marriage divers of the Kings of *ENGLANDS* Daughters with their Princes, and their Royal Linage; and at last, to their great contentation and comfort, brought King *Henry* the seventh to the Crown of *ENGLAND*, who was extracted out of their own Regality, and brought it into the English Throne, in the person of *Owen Tuder* his Grand-father; their ancient name of *Tuder*, or *Theodore*, who was descended from the Princes of *South-wales* by the fathers side, and of *North-wales* by the mothers side.

And

And further, (to preſerve them from all contempt, which is uſually thrown upon the *Aborigines* of every Nation, though without any reaſon or juſtice, as we ſee at this day in *Spain*; the deſcendents of the *Goth*'s out-vye in honour the Ancient Spaniards, though they were thoſe that held up the Bucklers ſo valiantly againſt the old Romans) God choſe it to be the *Aſilum* or Sanctuary, and likewiſe the birth-place in the time of the Tyranny of an Uſurper, of him that gave a beginning to the Royal Family of the *STUARTS*, from whom ſprung ſo many glorious Kings of *Scotland*, and to whom again we owe in a great part Him that is the breath of our noſtrils, and the joy of our hearts, *ROYAL KING* CHARLES *THE SECOND.*

2. *Indigenæ*, Whom we may call Inhabitants, they differ from the *Aborigines* in a ſtrict acception, though both the

the terms be promiscuously used, as the Grammarians make between *Gens* and *Natio*; the one is of a greater latitude than the other, and they are such people who make inroads into a Country, either by force, or otherwise, spread themselves over a Nation, and utterly forsake their own Countrey, and all relation to it; change their name, and bring their language into the Countrey that they come into: Such were the *Trojugenæ* among the Romans; the *Vandals* to the last Italians; the *Goths* to the Spaniards; the *Franks* to the French, &c.

These were the Saxons which (for the greatest part of us) this day we are; these came over from *Germany* hither, and I believe led the dance to the eruption of those North-East Nations, that over-spread most parts of *Europe*: These continued in a Kingdom here about six hundred years, being sometimes an Heptarchy, and afterward a Monarchy; but in a day of visitation

visitation they were first molested by the *Danes*, and after subdued by the *Normans*, and their own Kings displaced: But God in his mercy, in his own time looked upon them; and what they were not able to do by their own power, he wrought for them by his Divine Providence, as you shall find in the sequel.

3. *Inquilini*, or Intruders, are no other than Coasters or Adventurers, that are sent forth into a Nation to sack and spoile, and being not in themselves enough to possess it, yet are able to molest and grieve it, and make pillage and exaction out of it; such was *Brennus* and his Crew; first to the *Romans* in the time of *Camillus*, and afterward to the *Græcians*; and such were the *Philistines* to the *Israelites* about the time of *Saul*, when they would not suffer so much as a Smith to be amongst them to make them Armour.

The *Danes* here with us were these,

who first grievously molested us as hostile neighbours; and afterward *Canutus* their King set himself in the Throne over us, and curbed the Land greatly: But again, God forgot us not; for *Canutus* fell in love with *Emma* a fair Lady, the Widow of *Etheldred*, formerly a Saxon King, who being married to him, first obtained (as *Hester* for the *Jewes*) great favour and mitigation from him towards the English *Saxons*, and afterwards had issue by him *Hardy Canutus*, who to their joy was half their own Countrey man, and was the occasion their own Saxon-line-royal came in again by *Edward Confessor*, and continued through the Race of divers other Kings; and also the *Danes* from molestful neighbours, mingled themselves in the Land, and became proper inhabitants, and made us a more numerous and warlike people than we were before; whose Progeny still is with us, whereof many Worshipful, yea, and some Noble Families

milies are extracted, as in other parts, ſo eſpecially in the County of *Kent*; whoſe procere bodies, ſprightly minds, yellow locks, (and which is beſt of all) faithful hearts ſhew them to be the iſſue of ſuch a manly people. And to give them likewiſe an equal intereſt in their Soveraign, we ſee how inſtantly God cloſed the two Nations at the beginning, and how often our Females have been married to the Kings of *Denmark* ſince. And after in theſe our dayes, the Noble Lady *Queen Anne*, Daughter to *Frederick*, Siſter to *Chriſtianus*, both Kings of *Denmark*, lived a long while in ſweet conjugal love with *King James*, who was the fruitful fountain of the preſent Blood-Royal; and the happy Grand-mother of him who in the mid-night of our ſorrow, like a new created Star ſhining in the Firmament, comes to bring us happineſs; *ROYAL KING* CHARLES *THE SECOND.*

4. *Victores*, or Conquerours, are when two Princes, equal enemies, after demands of reſtitution, or reparation of ſome injury preſumed to be committed one againſt the other, put the debate thereof to the arbitration of their Swords; thoſe who overcome the other, challenge that which they call a right of Conqueſt, which although there can be no ſuch determination by any Law of equity; yet cuſtome hath ſo far prevailed with men, that after an hundred years (which they call *ſeculum*) continued, it paſſeth (*Jure Gentium*) into a right; and their plea for this is, *Quod fieri non debet factum valet.*

But of neceſſity it muſt needs be, that they be *Juſti Hoſtes*, (as the *Feudiſts* call them) and that neither of them can challenge any right one of them over the other: For for the Vaſſal to claim a right of conqueſt againſt his Lord, is a Tenent not only exploded by all *Civilians*, and civil Nations;

ons; but all *Barbarians* have ever deteſted it; and for *Mercinaries* to make ſuch a plea, is more monſtrous than it; and therefore the *Law-Feudary* hath determined that preſcription of never ſo long a time, prevaileth not for the Vaſſal againſt the Lord; for the which I read *Blondus* the great *Civilian* cited.

In the ſenſe firſt above-ſaid, the common voyce will have *William* Duke of *Normandy* with his *Normans* to make ſuch a conqueſt over us: But to ſpeak truly, *William* was rather a Conqueror over the King, than the Kingdom; for if we look upon the right between him and King *Harold*, both of them in conſanguinity had a Relation alike to the Blood-Royal, though neither of them the heir; but *William* was thus much before him, that he did plead his Adoption and Deſignation to the Crown from *Edward the Confeſſor*, who dyed Orb or Childleſs; and alſo *Harold* had by holy Sacrament ſworn and pro-

miſed to keep the Kingdom for the behoof of *Duke William*. But underſtand the ſtate of Affairs then with *ENGLAND* were thus.

Edgar Etheling, the ſon of *Edward*, ſurnamed *Outlawe*, and the Grandchilde to *Edmund Ironſide* the true Heir of the Crown was driven out of the Kingdom by this *Harold*, who uſurped his Throne, and he fled with his ſiſter *Margeret* for his ſafety into *Scotland*. The Engliſh, who never could joy in any Soveraignty, but in the true Heir of the Crown, grew very indifferent, (being they could not have him whoſe right it was) to ſubmit to any one that could get the Garland; otherwiſe it had not been a ſingle battel fought at *Haſtings*, that could have got *Duke William* the Kingdom of *ENGLAND*; but King *William* won and wore it, and two of his ſons after him.

But now we come to the Providential Revolutions which I told you of, where-

wherein God hath ſhewed himſelf ſo conſpicuous in the continuation of our own right Kings unto us.

Henry Beuclark, the laſt ſon of King *William* that reigned, being a right wiſe Prince, and well knowing that an Empire gotten by force could no longer remain, then that force continued, ſent into *Scotland*, and took to wife *Maud* the Daughter of *Queen Margaret*, ſiſter to *Edgar Etheling*, (who was now dead, and left no iſſue) whereby this *Maud* was the Heir of the *Saxon* Line, and in her brought back again to us the Ancient Engliſh Blood-Royal before it had deſcended beyond one Generation from the Conquerour, in whoſe Line it continueth even unto this bleſſed day.

By this it will appear unto the good Reader, that the Vapors that the Souldiers made to us when they ſwagger'd in their quarters, that the King had no right to the Kingdom, but by conqueſt, and that they had now conqner'd

it as well as he, *Ergo*, the Land was now theirs; betrayed as much ignorance as insolence, and that their premises were as false, as their conclusion was sottish.

5. *Convenæ*, or Associates, are when two Nations for the mutual good of each other either voluntarily, or brought to pass by the descending of some right of a Prince over them, both agree together to communicate the Rights of one Nation interchangeably to another, sometime in whole, sometime in part.

Such were the conventions that were made between the *Romans* and the *Sabins* under *Romulus* and *Tatius*, wherein *Livy* reciteth how equally the conditions were shared between them; the *Metropolis*, or chief City of residence should be *Rome*, the City of *Romulus*, and both the Nations should be called *Quirites* from *Cures* the Country of *Tatius*, and many the like equal partitions. God

God Almighty in these our dayes, (*ad cumulum usque misericordiæ*) knit us and the warlike people of the *Scots* together in this true lovers knot, by the coming of good King *James*, to unite all the Regality that ever had possessed this Land in one; and to reconcile those that for a long time had been to both their great damages such deadly enemies, and over and above to make them one people; which indeed he did begin by a most Oracular sagacity.

First, In communicating to them both mutually, *Jus Connubii*, by marrying many Noble Families of the one to the other, according to a true State Rule, *Status Politicus fundatur in Statu Oeconomico.*

Secondly, *Jus Honorum*; conferring upon many the honours and titles of one Nation, to them that were born in the other.

Thirdly, *Jus Petitionis*, whereby Rights of Plea, and Rights of Inheritance might be claimed, and descend

to

to either people from other, by the Statute of *Post Nati*.

There wanted only that which is not essential to a union, especially under one Monarch, and cannot be brought to pass but *sensim*, and must be an Act of time, and that was *Jus suffragii*, which we may translate the Legislative Right of Vote, which as it will be the endeavour of every good time, so there is no doubt but it will be perfected in its due time by the blessing of God upon both Nations; *Et Gens una sumus facti, sic simus in ævum.*

6. *Advenæ sive Hospites*, Strangers are those, who either out of friendship, or pity in time of their misery, or for profit for the learning of some good Art or Science by them (as *Solomon* entertained the people of King *Hiram*) are admitted unto a Nation; this way we never had any people that in any remarkable number came at any time over unto us; only the *Dutch* indeed

once

once in a time of inundation of waters, were entertained by King *Henry* the firſt out of love, becauſe his mother *Maud* was a *Dutch* woman; theſe were ſent into *Pembrokſhire*, and there ſeated their generations; and the truth is, in one thing (as I have read) did more than all the Conqueſts of the other Nations could do; for they changed ſomething in thoſe parts, the Dialect of the *Welſh* tongue.

Another time of the coming over of that Nation, was at the time of King *Edward* the third, who had married their Princeſs, *Philip* the daughter of *William*, Earle of *Henault*, A mighty Prince, and rich; and this is worth our animadverſion.

Firſt, Becauſe it was (together with the likeneſs of our good diſpoſitions) the beginning of that amity between the *Dutch* and us, which remaineth unto this day.

And chiefly becauſe that out of the fruitful womb of that *Queen Philip*, proceeded

proceeded both the Royal Families of *York* and *Lancaſter*, from which our preſent Princes are deſcended.

Now judge good Reader by what thou haſt here ſeen upon appeal to thy own diſtempered judgement.

Firſt, If there be any right, righteouſneſs, juſtice, or any other thing that is called equal in the world, that a ſucceſſive Monarchy, coæval with the peopling of this Land, and beyond all the Records of time; and (as it is manifeſt) for two thouſand years not interrupted an houre, ſhould by an inconſiderable number of its own people, and thoſe of the meaneſt condition, and mercinary only, and conſcribed by others, and ſent forth and avowed but to compoſe ſome unhappy National differences, (a thing indeed too often falling out in the world, when mens peeviſh diſtempers, and Gods juſt judgment for ſin will not let them attend more moderate courſes) poſſeſs themſelves of a Kingdom, moul'd the Government

vernment thereof as they pleaſe, and againſt the minds of an hundred times their numbers, and of a thouſand times their betters, extinguiſh that Regality that hath had ſuch a continued ſanction, and this intereſt and relation to every of the people.

Secondly, Whether it could be feaſible, or were only a fooliſh dream, whether ſuch a warlike Nation, who through all the times of their Fathers had acted ſuch glorious things under their Kings, and had ſpent more blood than now is in all our bellies to ſettle it in the true Line, ſhould be ever brought to ſuch an unmanly tameneſs, as to yield our ſelves to the baſe ſubjection of our own ſervants.

There was a two-fold faſcination, that (as I conceive) both the people, and likewiſe that they themſelves (at leaſt in part) that attempted the alteration of the State, ſeduced themſelves into.

1. That the Nation was inclined to

to receive any popular form, becauſe of their great adoration that they ſhewed to Parliaments.

2. The opinion that ſome lewd ſpirits had diſtilled into weak capacities, that our Kings were now become farther diſtant from us, becauſe they were born in thoſe parts of the Iſland that had been diſtinct from us.

In both of theſe, no people could cheat themſelves more groſly.

Firſt, To conceive, that becauſe they had taken boggle at ſome State overtures that were falſly repreſented unto them, and diſguiſed by others, therefore that they were weary of Kingſhip, was as skilfully concluded, as he that ſeeing a man in an hot feaver to talk much, and uſe ſome wilde and frantick expreſſions, ſhould thereupon conclude that the man was ſtark mad, and would never recover his wits again; ſo indeed doth their fancy prevaricate with them who judge of the *genius* and inclination of any people by their preſent

preſent diſtempers: But the *Criſis* of the propenſities of a people is beſt of all, and only judged of by their proper and perpetual conſtitution, which conſtantly remaineth with them, and to ſpeak truth, is beſt ſeen when they are *ſedati*, and moſt themſelves, (as the face is better diſcerned in the ſtill water than in the troubled.)

Now he that will look upon us this way, ſhall plainly ſee that we are a very Martial people as moſt in the World; our own former Atchievements all along evidence this; and thoſe that have been able to look Philoſophically upon us, have, and can evince this from the nature of our complexion, from our climate, and part of heaven in reſpect of our *Polar* Elevation, from the Montainous ſituation of our habitations, and many other proper *Indices*; and this is not a flattering and over-weening conceit of our own; impartial ſtrangers pronounce as much of us.

I remember about ſome foure or five

and

and forty years since, or thereabouts, there came over hither to *King James* an Ambassadour from the Emperour of *Russia*, the mans name (as I take it) was *John Basilides*, his negotiation was for aid against the *Turk*; I had at that time, though but then young, the happiness to hear him deliver his Oration, which was very elegant, and frequently copied out, and at last printed; in this Oration he gave this Character of the three Nations, *Ferocissimi Angli, Bellicosissimi Scoti*, *Indomiti Hyberni*; The fierce English, the warlike Scot, the untameable Irish. I have often since, especially in these times, seriously considered of the judicious mans words; and I verily believe no man (though he should live an whole age with us) could have more truly decyphered a people: More Instances I could adde to confirm that we are a very virile people.

They are wonderful shallow therefore that have imaginations that such a people as we will be governed by any other than by a King. *First,*

Firſt, Becauſe the generoſity of their minds will not let them ſtoop to thoſe that have formerly been their Equals.

Secondly, The high ſtomacks that are in them when they have got any power, lifts them up with a deſire of ſole rule, and an impatience of participation of Power, verifying that of the Poet,

Nulla fides Regni ſociis omniſque poteſtas
Impatiens conſortis erit.

And he that had no other example to confirm him in this judgement but the late diſtempers, might eaſily be confirmed in it. We ſee what variety there was, and rowling of one government after another, (they themſelves had an holy Nick-name for it, and called it *pouring out from Veſſel to Veſſel*) in the ſmall ſpace of twelve years, like tumbling waves they fell ſo thick one on the neck of another, that we could

hardly diſtinguiſh them how they flowed, and followed: But that which to me was worthy of animadverſion, was this, That I perceived ever as any new Government came and ſupplanted the former, it was very joyfully received; and as ſoon as that fell, that which ſucceeded had as good welcome again, and the former was exploded.

This to me could not but make it appear that the People were quite out of their Byas and proper Inclinations; and like a diſlocated bone, out of the proper joynt, may be eaſily removed to any other place, but finds reſt in none of them, till it knit into the perfect juncture.

But for further confirmation of this, I will tell you a former paſſage that fell out in this Land; and I think neither unpleaſant, nor unprofitable to be obſerved.

If it pleaſe you but to look into the Stemme that I have here prefixed, you will finde that *Henry* the third had a ſecond

ſecond ſon, called *Edmund Crouth-back*; and you will perceive that his great Grand-childe *Blanch*, was wife to *John* of *Gaunt*, and Mother to *Henry Bullingbrook*, who was *Henry* the fourth. Now I pray underſtand that *Henry Bullingbrook*, though when he firſt undertook the War againſt his Coſen *Richard*, made Oath and Sacrament that he came not for the Crown, but only to recover his own inheritance, to take away evil Counſellours, and the like ſtale pretences: But afterwards having got the day, and intending then to take upon him the Government, all his perplexity was, that he found ſo many titles, that he could not tell which to chooſe, though one good one had been better than them all.

Firſt, He thought to claim it by *Conqueſt*; but that was judged ſo generally diſtaſtful and illegal, that it would not be endured by any one.

Secondly, Then by *ſurrender* from

King *Richard*, which though he had, yet the Lawyers told him that the Crown was such a Fee-simple, and so inherent in the person of the King, that it could not pass from him by any Deed of his own, though never so voluntarily made; besides, the King was then in prison; and what was so done, would be judged as done *per Dures*.

The next that was thought upon, was, by Election of the people; but the Nobles would not endure that, because the Crown was alwayes Hereditary, and not Elective.

At last, to make all sure, he pronounceth himself the true Heir of the Crown, by right of his Mother *Blanch*, who was Heir to this *Edmund Crouchback*, who, as he said, was the eldest son to King *Henry* the third; but because he was crooked and deformed, was put by by his father; and *Edward*, though the younger brother, was made King. Now though this was a very untruth, and palpable enough; for *Edward*

was

was the elder brother, and this *Edmund Crouch-back* was no way crooked, nor deformed, but a gallant proper Gentleman, and called only *Crouch-back*, becauſe he wore the Croſs upon his back, or on his Buckler, which he wore conſtantly at his back, to ſhew that he had made his vow to go to *Jeruſalem*, to recover the holy Sepulchre; and ſuch Knights that had made ſuch vows, uſually went in that Garb; but our language receiving ſome alteration in the Dialect, in that ſpace of time, which was about an hundred years, *crutched*, which then ſignified *croſſed*, as *Crutched Friers* (were called *quaſi* croſſed from the croſs they carried) began vulgarly then to be taken for crooked. Now this miſtake of the people he made uſe of; and though wiſer men ſaw the fraud, yet they were content to let it paſs; for they thought the wrong was only perſonall to the King, whom for his weakneſs they much eſteemed not, and that the Crown it ſelf ſuffer-

ed no great impeachment by it; and therefore this, with the addition of forty thousand men at the Parliament House door, (as Sir *John Heyward* wittily observeth) passed at that time for a good plea and argument, though we all know it cost full dear afterward: This passage of History I thought good to propound unto you for two Reasons.

First, To shew how easily the people are imposed upon to believe any thing, though never so grosly false, what any power that hath first deluded them, and made themselves specious with them, and afterward got dominion over them, do propound it.

Secondly, How tenaciously the people of *England* are naturally addicted and devoted to the true Heirs of their Crown, in that they would never submit themselves to any, how popular so ever he were, (as this *Henry Bullingbrook*) if he came not in as true Heir, or at least made some pretence to it that way,

way, though they may be forced or cheated for a time; but *usque recurret*; they have no lasting love for any intruder; but their own Princes (as *Guiccardine* excellently observeth) both of us and the *French*, that they follow them with a very kinde of Divinity.

Secondly, That idle delusion that they were *strangers*, is so ridiculous, that in it self I had not thought it worthy the taking notice of, if I had not accidentally met with (amongst those idle printed Gazets, that in these licentious times swarmed abroad daily; *Plusque Muscarum cum cœlum sudum est, & sol calet maxime*, as *Plautus* neatly observes) a certain printed paper, that was the copy of a Solemn Oration spoke to a great Prince, by one that was sent from our then new Masters, where he doth affirm that our two last Kings were strangers, and very extream in Government; whether this were spoken with that ingenuity and integri-

ty that belongeth to a publick Minister of State, I leave it to the world to judge, whether he call them strangers that were born in the same Island, speaking the same language, educated the first for a great part of his life, the latter from his very infancy, in this Kingdom of *England*, with us, descended as lineally from the Blood-Royal of one Kingdom as from the other: Was it ever accounted with us that King *Henry* the second, though born in *France*, was a stranger? Nay, when every stone that might be gathered up, was flung against poor King *Richard* the second, *Digna & indigna relatu*, was this ever objected amongst all the Obloquy that forced Oratory could frame against him, that he was a stranger, because he was born in *Burdeaux*, or against the *Yorkshire* Line, because they descended from *John* of *Gaunt* born in *Flanders*?

Will any *Spaniard* in the World say that the present house of *Austria* are strangers, because that *Charles* the fifth,

fifth, and his son *Phillipes*, who gave beginning to that Family, were both born in *Germany*? I had thought that a man of that knowledge and experience as the Gentleman either had, or would seem to have, could not but know but that it hath alwayes been acknowledged by *Civilians*, *Hæres Regni ubicunque natus semper est Gentilis suo Regno*; the Heir of the Crown, wheresoever he is born, is accounted to be a Native to that Crown he is born to; it is impossible that a King that hath divers principalities, should be born in them all. And he could not but know that the Kingdom of *Scotland* was once acknowledged a fiduciary Kingdom to the Crown of *England*, till a Statesman here of the like stamp, in the minority of *Edward* the third, delivered up again to the *Scots* for his own private respects the Charter, called *Ragman*, which in all probability if he had not done, it had saved the lives of a million of men of both Nations, and we

we had long ago been united together in that amicability that we are now knit in. It is far amiſs, when men do proſtitute thoſe parts and abilities that God hath given them, like *Tertullus* the Orator, to maintain every wicked courſe that may be advantagious to them, or to ſuppreſs truth. But I queſtion not but our own Stem Royal, (though here but meanly delineated) will make it appear to all, not wilfully prejudicate, that our Kings of *England* are more intirely our own, than any other Kingdom in *Chriſtendom* can challenge theirs to be. What ſtrangers indeed might have come to be our Kings by the frantick proceedings of thoſe State-Empericks that lately tampered in the new moulding of our Government, as it was the fear of all wiſe men that ſighed to behold it; ſo I hope it will be the object of our thankfulneſs to God all the dayes of our lives, for his divine and timely ptevention, beyond the hopes of the beſt of us.

But

But *Gloria Deo in excelſis*; as it was foretold of that good young King of *Iſrael* in the ſenſe of the Hiſtory, and of the bleſſed Saviour of the world in the ſenſe of the Myſtery, by the Prophet *Iſaiah*, *Unto us a Childe is born, and unto us a Son is given, and his Name ſhall be called Wonderful, the Prince of Peace*: So God hath mercifully brought unto us again this Royal Childe of Peace and Admiration; and I hope we ſhall learn our ſelves, and our children after us, from the evils that we have ſuffered, and the imminent dangers we have eſcaped, *to fear God and the King, and not to meddle with them that are given to change*; nor to doat upon unexperienced and unpractical whimſies, becauſe ſome pragmatically can ſet them off with ſome fineſs of invention; but willingly to continue and rejoyce in that beſt of Governments which God hath bleſſed us again withall, whether we would or no.

The Adminiſtration of a Democracy

(at

(at the best of it) can but be in the proportion Arithmetical, and the power so much in every body, that it quickly cometh to be in no body, but endeth in Anarchy; that of an Aristocracy, (if there were ever a Government in the world that could be properly so called *undequaque*) in the proportion being Geometrical; one order of men are but like Cyphers, only serving to make the other that is above them the greater, and they as subservient to the next, that in a small time it must needs evade into Tyranny or Faction.

But the stable condition of Monarchy (as *Johannes Bodinus* admirably, judiciously, and learnedly observeth) acteth in a proportion Harmonical, which like divers notes in musick receive harmony one from the other; see the several conditions of men sweetly do conduce to the extasie and firmation of the whole; the King standing like the Center in the middle of the circle, and every subject, from the highest to the

the meaneſt, in reſpect of any dominion over his fellow-ſubjects, like degrees in the circumference, ſtand equally diſtant, which if truly conſidered, and with right judgement is weighed, is the greateſt liberty, and trueſt happineſs in the World.

— *Neque enim libertas gratior ulla eſt,*
Quam ſub Rege pio.

Monogramma

Monogramma Regum Anglorum, Sive Memoriale Chronicon.

Gulielm. Con. *Victor Neuſtriacis Gulielmus ſubjugat Anglos;*

Gulielm. Ruf. *Quoſque pater vicit, populatur Filius Agros.*

Hen. 1. *Beuclark æquus erat populo, Fratri ſed iniquus.*

Stephan. *Uſurpat Stephanus* ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΝ *variantibus armis.*

Hen. 2. *Rex fœlix, pater infœlix, Henrice ſecunde.*

Rich. 1. *Paleſtina decus clarum dat corde-Leoni.*

Joh. *Rex malus eſt, pejor Grex, peſſima Nobilitaſque.*

Hen. 3. *Henricus magnam dat magno ſanguine Chartam.*

Edv. 1. *Belliger in Scotos Galloſque Edvarde Triumphas.*

Ed. 2. *Carnarvan nimio cecidit Ganemedis amore.*

Ed. 3.

Ed. 3. *Edvardus Pater, & Gnatus Duo fulmina Belli.*

Rich. 2. *Parcere nec Stimulis, nec Loris noverit uti.*

Hen. 4. *Sanguine quæsitum moderatur sanguine Regnum.*

Hen. 5. *Gallorum terror, Rex Regum, Gloria mundi.*

Hen. 6. *Rex pius, at debilis, quem perdit culpa parentum.*

Ed. 4. *Mars, Venus & Bromius tibi Numina Plantagenette.*

Ed. 5. *Infælix Quintus teneris jugulatur in annis.*

Rich. 3. *Gibbus, Monstrosus, Populoque Deoque Perosus.*

Hen. 7. *Magnus Consiliis & magnus septimus Armis.*

Hen. 8. *Optimus octavus Princeps & pessimus esto.*

Ed. 6. *Edvardus sextus nulli pietate secundus.*

Maria. *Martyrio multos (Maria) Corona Coronat.*

Elizab. *Multæ præclaræ, cunctis excellit Eliza.*

Jacobus. *Pacificus doctusque Jacob, Solomonque secundus.*

Carol. 1. *Ingratus populus non tali est Principe dignus.*

Carol. 2. *Assequeris summum, sequeris si Carole patrem.*

FINIS.

Sold by *Thomas Rooks* at the *Holy Lamb* and *Ink-bottle* at the East end of S. *Paul's* Church.

MR. *Turners* famous *Dentrifices*, which cleanse the Teeth, making them white as Ivory make sweet the breath, prevent the Tooth-ach, and preserve the mouth and gumms from Cankers and Impostumes.

☞ *Practical Meditations*, Divine and Moral.

Elijah's Fiery Chariot; an excellent Prayer-book. 12°.

Tempora Mutantur; a Treatise of the Vicissitudes of humane things, with their Causes and Uses, by *J. R.* Mast. of Arts. 8°.

Conceptions of the Affairs of *England*, by Dr. *Arnway*.

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